the violation of the neutrality laws, as well as from the important fact that, in all the material discussions, the sgent was passed over, and the Government under whose authority he acted was held directly accountable When this subject was first taken into consideration, the President and the Cabinet were urged to the adoption of a summary course, by sending Mr. Crampton his passports. But, after prover reflection, that policy was regarded as hardly consistent with true national dignity, since he was nothing more than a ministerial officer in the business, and the real responsibility rested is another and higher quarter. The Administration proceeded upon this view of the case, and hence it is that Mr Crampton is treated as is smanner only contingently involved. It is very well known that Lord Clarendon has more than once and in private as well as in official intercour e, disavowed any intention to offend the laws of the United States. Indeed, his explanations have been little short of apologies for what did occur. He has not hesitated to admit that a depot gree established in the British Provinces, where British subjects who were disposed to serve her Majesty in the war might find means of transportation and provision for carrying out such a desire The correspondence between the two Governments has been conducted with reference to the particular point, whether this avowed purpose was or was not transcended, so as to involve the recruiting which has been charged, and was recently established on the trials in Philadelphia. In his last dispatch Lord Clarendon labored to make out a plausible case sustaining the position which he first assumed and impeaching the integrity of the testimony which was brought into court. As the British Government has thus occupied this ground, it is Afficult to see how the Minister here can be made the scape-goat of its voluntary complications. Hac Mr. Crampton been dismissed at the outset he u ight have shared the fate of many distinguished exemples in history, upon whom fortune frowned without just cause, and been disregarded for in convenient zeal. As it is, they must stand by him or be dishonored. The upshot of the whole busi pess is likely to be a warning to the British Governm at which it will be apt to regard in the foture. Meanwhile, Mr. Crampton has an easy life of it

between a sort of established non-intercourse and the cultivation of that degree of practical philosophy, which will enable him to accept any fate that may be decreed with becoming resignation. Just at this time he is denied the consolation of his political ally, the French Minister, who, for some unexplained cause, lingers in France far beyond the period of his promised return. It is intimated in some quarters that M. Sartiges has found the Emperor Napoleon a different person from the President Bonsparte, to whom he owed this mission to the United States. Neither surprise nor extraordinary regret would be manifested here if this mercurial Frenchman were transferred to some more congenial clime.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS.

The intelligence of a probable pacification of the troubles in Kansas, which reached here this morning has given the Administration much relief and the President, especially, great comfort They have all been exercised-except the nullifiersterribly as to the result of this collision, fearing its correquences among the border States, and its operation upon the country, through the excitement in Congress. All parties will, of course, rejoice that a civil conflict, like that which at one time threatened to be so serious, is likely to be avoiced: while they must condemn, with unqualified indignation, those who are really responsible for these threatened disasters. No cettlement which may be made can save them from the odium which they have so justly incurred.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Patriotic gentlemen, who desire to serve the country in public office, or who have particula affection for the deposits in the Treasury, should understand that the President appropriates two days of each week-Monday and Thursday -to conferences with his Cabinet on matters relating to the general interest. If their visits could be imed with some regard to this regulation, it might belp the concern along a little.

THE MICARAGUAN MINISTER. Mr. French has concluded to wait until after his Christmas dinner, before attempting his first step in diplomacy. He has therefore returned New-York, without having ventured near the Department of State, and leaves Nicaragua to take care of herself, unless his predecessor, Mr. Marcoletta-who is full of that sort of enterpriseshould undertake to see that the Republic received no barm. These little mongrel States in Central America make as much fuss as if they were fullgrown Governments, and their so-called Ministers strut about on official occasions, bedizened with all manner of gewgaws, as if cheap and flaunting finer; gave them consequence or dignity. A little less pretension would be more in character with their beggarly resources and undetermined respectability.

THE MESSAGE.

There is not a doubt about the fact that the Presidert's Message has been put in type under his own eye in the Executive Mansion, within the last few days. Abuse of confidence on former occasions is assigned as the reason for this extraordinary precaution now. This step, however, is a new and s ren arkable innovation upon all past precedent, and, if it proves nothing else, it establishes beyond all cavil that at least one person in the nation regards the Message as of sufficient importance to be watched as if it contained the revelations of au. other Joe Smith.

KATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM DE-FINED.

Editorial Correspondence of Tue N. V Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec 21, 1855.

Ali this day was consumed in a straggling debate-the Nebraska Democrats and Southern Americans keeping the floor alternately, but some times giving way for a question or explanation from our side of the House. Perhaps the friends of Banks spoke thirty micutes out of the four hours that the House was in session; but they were at all times ready to vote instead of talking, and tried hard to get a vote for Speaker at the close; but dinner and the two Pro Slavery parties combined were too much for us, and the House adjourned at 4 by a vote of 106 to 95. Had the Yeas and Nays been ordered, (they were asked for,) the vote would have been heavier, but the re-

sult the same. I will not attempt to follow the debaters in course, as you will have two summaries by Telegraph in to-morrow's paper, and this cannot be rinted till Monday. I will only glance at the most

important points. I showed in my last how Mr. GLANCY JONES of Pa. yesterday "struck out" at Mr. H. M. Fuller and the Northern portion of the "National" Americans, and how badly he was caught by Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, who thoroughly justified his

reputation of being the readiest and keenest debater in the House. I cannot guess how a man who possesses such admirable qualifications for the floor as Mr. Campbell should ever have been willing to be buried in the chair. Briefly-Glancy undertook to show that the Northern National K. Nr. were still a great way behind the Democraey in their concessions to the Slave Power; for the former were only willing to acquiesce in the repeal of the Musouri Restriction, wo le the latter stood upon the broad principle of No Restriction of Slavery anywhere by act of Congress Campbell instantly asked Jones if the Democracy would abide by their principle by voting to repeal the existing acts of Congress which exclude Slavery from Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territories? Jones was stumped-declined to answer for the Democracy: but finally said he would vote for such repeal if the Territories should require it! [He did not wait for that in the case of Kansas and

To day Mr. Jones was pushed again in the course of Mr. Cox's speech, with respect to "Squatter Fovereignty," which he finally threw square overboard. He affirmed the right of the slaveholder to carry his human chattels into any Territory, there to hold them as slaves and have his mastery over them affirmed and upheld by jurisprudence; and he was finally pushed on, stop by step, to deny unqual fieldy the right of the people of any Territory to exclude or abolish Starsry by any legislative or other act until they come to emerge from the Territorial condition into that of a State! This is a little further than I have ever before known a Northern man of any position to go; and Glancy seemed to feel that he was taking a fearful and irremediable step. There is but one beyond thisthat of maintaining the constitutional right of the slaveholder to take his human "property" into any State of the Union, there to use and enjoy it, It is not quite time for this yet; but we are tend. ing palpably toward it, and will reach this point ere many more years. Then Senator Toombs may call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, with the United States Marshal at his elbow to enforce docility upon them, and a detachment of United States marines from the adjacent Navy Yard to shoot sny that may attempt to run away.

There were some amusing developments in the course of the day of the contrary and irreconcilable interpretations given to the Nebraska bill by its friends in the North and the South-it being commended in the former as favoring Freedom ; in the latter as a new Gibraltar to Slavery. But the country already understands this.

Mr. HOWELL COBB of Ga. made a set speech after the close of Mr. Cox's, insisting that the Democrats could not and would not change their ground, and that the South had no other reliable all, than the National Democracy. I have heard Mr. Cobb speak better ; but his persistent disparagement of Mr Banks's supporters as " sectional and his reprobation of " sectional" doctrines generally stirred up Lew. Campbell again. Waiting till Mr. Cobb had finished, he isquired,

"Does the gentleman from Georgia stigmatize us on this side as ' sectional' because we seek to exclude Slavery by law from the Federal Ter-

Cobb responded that he did not choose at this time to answer questions or something of the sortand intimated that he perceived that Mr. Campbelt had been preparing to assail him (Cobb) for his vote to organize Oregon in an act excluding Slavery therefrom.

Not exactle! Mr. Campbell opened the Journal of the House for 1845-6, and read therefrom the Joint Besolve for the Annexation of Texas, in which it is provided that in any State or States which may at any time be formed out of such portion of said Texas as lies north of lat. 36° 30', Slavery shall be prohibited! And this act passed the House by a strong Democracic vote, the name of Howell Cobb being among those recorded in the

Mr Cobb threatened to explain this some time some bow: just at present, time did not serve. I mean to be on hand when the explanation is made. I am a little anxious about it.

"Yes, Mr Clerk," sai't Campbell, 'we will listen to the gentleman's explanation when he make it. What I wish to have observed is that he 'now stigmatizes me and my friends as 'sectional' and disloyal to the Constitution because we seek to apply to Territories originally Free a restriction of Slavery which he voted in 1846 to apply to a portion of the Slaveholding State of Texas -and not merely to its Territorial condition, but to its organization into independent and sovereign

I guess Gov. Cobb will chew upon this a little before he brings it forward again

There were two strong debutants in the House c-day-Gen. QUITMAN of Miss., who briefly pro tested against this irregular and skirmishing discussion, while the House was unorganized and without rules, of the gravest and most vital topics which would recessarily engross a large share of the Session. For his own part, he desired at a proper time to submit some views on those topics. but not while the House remsined in chaos. Hetherefore, gave notice of a resolve that no Member should speak more than fifteen minutes on any question, unless by unanimous consent, until the House shall have been organized, and no one to speak a second time while any Member claims the floor who shall not have already spoken. This proposition was received with general favor, and, perhaps somewhat modified, will probably be adopted to morrow.

The other debutant was Mr. N. G. FOSTER of Ga (a Baptist clergyman, I believe,) who proved himself just the strongest man who has spoken for the Southern Americans yet, un'ess Humphre; Marshall be excepted. Mr. Foster is a large-built, dark complexioned, Webster looking man, still in the prime of life, with a good faculty of putting wores very solidly together. His leading idea was the impolicy of making a measure instead of a prineigle the basis of political concord-especially a measure subjected to so many conflicting interpretations as the Nebra-ka bill His was about the best first speech I ever heard made. When he had closed, Mr. BENNETT of Miss. got the floor and the House asjourned, as I have stated-Ayes

MADAME LA GRANGE-THE WEATHER. MADARE LA GRANGE—THE WEATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1855.

Madam eLa Grange made her appearance here last night, and sithough the weather was very unpleasant was most enthusiastically received by a good audience.

The weather 12 day is charming.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SEMINOLE. BURNING OF THE NIEAMER SESTINGLE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1855.
The steamer Seminols, numbing between Savagnah and Jacksonville, was burned to the water's edge at Jacksonville on Thursday right. About 200 bales of collections

TORONTO RAILWAY CELEBRATION. The delegates to the Toronto Railroad Celebration bave returned to the States highly pleased with the demonstration and their reception. It is snowing hard here.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON Dec. 23-9 p. uz. We had a glorious day yesterday in the House. A charge of barely four votes to our side would have carried the Plurality rule; and, had this rule been adopted, Banks would have been forth with chosen Speaker. Another effort will be made tomorrow (Monday) morning; and, had I not so often been disappointed, I should predict its success. At all events there will be no fluching in the phalanx of One Hundred and Five. From another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1855 Should the resolution in favor of the adoption of the plurality principle to elect a Speaker be pressed, an amendment will be proposed, embody-ing the provise that to person heretofore voted for shall be eligible to the effice.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1835
Mr. BENNEIT defeeded the platform of the Democratic causes, and stated his objections to Banks and
Fuller, incidentally condemning the parties they represented and accounting Richardson's peculiar fitness for

the Speakership.

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN a resolution was adopted, limiting the time during which any Member may continuously occupy the floor to ten minutes each in til a Speaker is coosen. [The partiem-ntary law under which the House acts prescribes no limit

STANTON offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by purality-following the precedent of 1849
-and regarding this as the only practical means of

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay the res lution of Mr.

Starton on the table.

The reli was called and the resolution was tabled by a vote of 114 against 107.

Mr. SAPP off red a resolution that after to day the

a vote of 114 against 107.

Mr. SAFP off red a recovition that after to day the House shall meet at 10 o'clock a. m. until the election of Steaser be effected. Rejected by two majority.

Mr. PERRY said traithe House had decided to-day not to elect a Speaker by plorality; therefore he offered a resolution that after to day no debats be in order till the Speaker is elected. He thought this, if acopted, would result in the speady organization of the House.

Mr. KELTT offered an an endment, that after to-day all balloting for Speaker be suspenced until the 3d day of January—the reason assigned being that a majority of the Senate have left the city, and it will therefore be impossible to obtain a quorum-for the reacing of the Messaye, even if the House should organize before that time.

Mr. BOCOCK suggested that, acting under ordinary parliamentary law, a majority might reacind the resolution, and tren, proceeding to ballot, an undue advantage might be taken.

Mr. RECTT—It would be base and infamous to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN maintained that the first basiness to be done was to elect a Speaker, and the House could not postpore that duty.

The House refused, by a majority of ten, to-lay the whole subject on the table.

whole subject on the table. Mr. Keitt's amendment was rejected, and the con-deration of Mr. Perry's resolution postponed until

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

ELIZABETHTOWS, N. J., Saturiay, Dec. 22
An accident occurred this a ternoon at the gas works in this city, caused by one of the workmen going into the purifying house with a lighted candle, a large quantity of eccapid gas being there confined. The explosion, which immediately followed, demolished the building and seriously burned the workmen.

LOSS OF THE BRIG F. W. HORN.

LOSS OF THE BRIG F. W. HORN.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

The back John Curts, Williams, master, arrived from Newport, reports on the 5th fast, in lat, 375 52, lon 68°, tell in with the brig Fred-rick W. Horn from Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk, in distress, having been dismaster fifteen days previously, and become waterlogged. The John Curts to sk of the captain and oraw and brought them here. They had subsisted on a quarter of a pound of raw pork each, per day.

As a following is a statement of the value of the foreign soods imported here for the week ending yest areas:

Dryg. od: \$213.64 Figs and Raisins \$45.3.5 In an and steel \$4,67 Pot stores and Grain \$2771 Fish \$15.60 Ceffic. \$11.771 Fish \$25.33 Ourny Cleth and Sags \$35.66 \$25.33 Ourny Cleth and Sags \$35.66 \$461.252 \$35.33 Ourny Cleth and Sags \$35.66 \$461.252 \$35.33 \$35.66 \$461.252 \$35.33 \$35.66 \$35.6

as ba my as an April day.

MURDER TRIAL AT ALBANY.

The jury in the case of Wm. McCrossen, charged with the nurver of Michael Brennard, at the Second Ward polis in this city, on the last election day, have retuined a verdict of not guilty.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

New Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

The f.is ate Roanoke has been raised and towed into dock. Twelve of her beams were upon examination dock. Twelve of her bear found to have been broken.

A SHOT AT THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The following card has been sent to us for publics-

United States District-Attorney's Office, \ New-York, Dec. 23, 1855. \ Sir: The proclamation of the President of the United States, under cate of the 8th of December inst., has established the fact that in various ports of the United States organizations have been effected for the invasion of the State of Nicaragus, and I have been instructed to use at lasful measa to nevent such

for the Livasion of the State of Nicaragus, and I have been instructed to use all a sful means to prevent such infractions of the law of the United States.

In my it review with you at your residence late last evening I stated to you in substance as follows:

Under the name of colonies, it is evident that persons are about to leave this port (to morrow). The real of ject of the parties engaging these men is to make use of them on their strival in Nicaragus for military purposes. No man of family is taken; active young men are preferred. An advertisement appears in the public passers in the following words:

Wantid-Touch friends you ment to go a short distance out of the city. Single men preferred. Applya No. 317 Broadway, correct if Leonarded, room No. 12, between the nours of 18 and 4. Passage free.

Passage free. Information reached this office that at this place per-Information reached this office that at this place persons had been engaged to leave in your steamer the Northern Light. A neeting of the men engaged was to have been held at a place in this city late last evening, and a memorandum of the time and place of metting was delivered to each person. I went last evening to the rendezvous. There was quite a number of men attended, as they uncerstool, for drill. I was informed by some of them that there had been a cohecular mea also had during the day in Brooklyn. A number of persons in the early part of the evening substrate the effice in Brooklyn.

the Gevernment of Nicaragua. Until such a recognition by the President, I am bound to consider the makers of that cecree as within the President's proclamation, to be invaders of the State of Nicaragua, with whom we are at peace, and to look upon the transportation of persons intensing to take possession of lands in Nicaragua under that pretended decree to be one of the acts of beginning and setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for the invasion of that State, forbidden by the study, or and a flagrant breach of treaty stipulation. The President is determined to avert all these lawiess acre, and it will not helitale to expresse that direct authority President is extermined to avert all these is viess and, and he will not heate a to extrems that there authority which has so happily prevented the fulfillment of the plans of Herry L. Kinney and his a sociates. I hope to report may reach him in time to act as in his judgment he may feem necessary. It is proper for my to take that I have had an occasion heretofore to call your attention to an attempted violation of lar by persons transported in your ships, and that your vigitance and activity were not sufficient to prevent a breach of our neutrality laws.

Hop ng that to set of yours, or of your company, may tend to jeopard the safety of the persons and

may tend to jeopard the safety of the persons and property of our citisens, whom designing men are alluring by false hopes of wealth and station, and thus it row cisered it moon the United States as violating our laws and solumn treaties, I am, Sir, very respectfully, To J. L. WETTE, etq.

DINNER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The arnual cinner of the New England Society was given on Saturday evening at the Aster House, and was attended by over two hundred guests. The specious dining seloon of the Astor House had been appropriately fitted up for the oceasion. The portraits of Washington, Franklie, and Webster were suspended at the head of the room. The tables were set off by appropriate ornamental pastry, among which we poriced the following:

Landing of the Pilgrims.

Three Graces, supporting Divers.

Temple of Liberty.

Log Cable.

Fruit Vises
Fountia.

Pigeoniers.

At 51 o'cleck the guests marched into the dintaghall and took their positions at the table. Simeox DRAFER, the retiring President of the Society, presided. At his right were seated Ofiver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. John Pierrep nt the orator and poet of the previous evening; H. Asron son. President of the Hebrew Benevolent So Richard O'Gorman, Plesident of St. Patrick's, Wm. Miles of St David's, Thomas Tilesten. Wm. M. Everts and Moses H. Grinnell, and on his left, the Rev. Dr. Lothrop of Boston, De Peyster Ogden, President of the St. Nicholse S xiety, Dr. Bradehaw of St. George's, Adam Nortie of St. Anfrew's, Jeseph Hoxie and the Rev. Mr. Parley of Brooklyr. Berjamin Benney and Dr. H. P. Peet, Vice-Presidents of the Society, presided at the foot of

After the Rev. Dr. LOTHROF had invoked a blessing the company sea ed themseives at the tables. During the sumptuous repast they were favored by some beautifu music performed by Dodworth's band.

When the cloth was removed, the PRESIDENT anconneed, in a brief and appropriate speech, that they had met to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Society, and took occasion to speak of the influence which New England and New-England's sons bad had in the development of New York. He read in cenclusion the report of the first dinner of the Sociclusion the 'rp'rt of the firs' dinner of the Society, given in 1805, written by [Wi liam Coleman, and published in *The Evening Post* of the 23d of December of that year, and which had been furnished the Society on this occasion by Mr. Moore, Librarian of the Historical Society. He then proceeded to as-

REGULAR TOASTS. 1. The Day we ceinbrate.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Gevernor of the State of New York.
4. The City of New York. Its free commerce, sustained by just and liberal laws, whelvy interpreted and administered, has drawn to its hospitable embrace wasth and enterprise from every quarter of civilization, and made it the emporium of a hem-phase.

TAXAMARGA rearroaded briefly. In FREDERICK A TALLMADGE responded briefly. In

FREDERICK A TALLMADG2 responded briefly. In cor clusion he proposed:

The menory of baniel Webster.

—Which was drunk in silet oe, standing.

5. the Orstor of the Day.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES responded. He remerked that on the previous evening he had not used the arms to which he was accustanced, but on this occasion he had a right to use his natural weapons, and he should proceed to do so to the fall extent he desired. He then read the following poem, which was received with manifestations of favor:

From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face;

To the nature of thy children the smile on thy face;

To the nature of thy children the smile on thy face;

As the gives her fair son to the arms of his bride.

He bide may be feecher in beauty's young firmer.

H. bide may be feaber in beauty's young flower.
She may il ze in the lewels she brings with her dower,
But pracin must chill in Time's pit less blast.
The one that first loved us wil. love to the last. The one that has love us to be a late and the bill, Sot his winds and the will; Sot his winds and the waters will talk with you still; So his winds and the waters will talk with you still; So his winds and the waters will talk with you still; So his action heather stilly, "We lever forget."

The barquet's gay splenders are gleaming around.
But your heaths have flows back over the waves of the Sound; They have found the brown home where their pulses were

They have found the brown home where their paises were bern:
They are throbbing their way through the trees and the corn. There are roofs you remember their glory is fled; Come let us be cheerful; we scolded last night, And they cheered us, and never mind—meant it all right To-night we barm nothing; we love in the lump; Here's a bumper to Maine, in the judge of the pump; Here's a sumper to Maine, in the judes of the pump!

Here's to all the good people, wherever they be,

That have g own in the share of the Liberty trie;

We all love its leaves and its blossours and fruit,

but pray have a care of the fune round its root.

We should like to talk bug, it's a kind of a right

When the tongue has got loose as the waist-band grew tight,

But, as pretty Miss Prudence remarked to her beau.

On its own heep of compect no hidry should crow.

Enough! There are gentlemen waiting to talk,

Whose words are to mine as the flower to the stalk,

Stand by your old mather, whatever befull;

Whose works are to mine as the nower to the start.
Stard by your o'd mother, whatever briell;
Grd blars you! God blars you! Good night to you all 6. The Poet of the Day-The wise advocate and fearless defender of Frie Thought and Free Speech; with him sing is the Three cheers for the post were then called for and

Three cheers for the poet were then called for and responded to.

Mr. Pierrepont responded briefly in a pleasing vain. He stated that on the previous evening when he had heard certain persons hiss his brother Ho mes, he had ex emperize the one rayme in his mind which, as rear as he could recollect, ran in this wise:

Our brother Holmes's saidy is a thing to the house of the known by its formenting sting.

And to this hour we know the thing by this;
But goess and serp his by their harmless hiss.

[Loud applause and lauwher.]

Mr. Holmes here arose and addressed Mr. Pierrepont in the fellowing lines:

in the fellowing lines:

Well done-sit down-my worthy friend, well done Si: down, good neighbol-now I owe you one. [Renewed applause and laughter.] The Clergy of New England-The brave and faithful es and leachers of the people, upholders of social order.

and leachers of the people, upholders of social order, ers of every good art and aim, ever cheering and enno-elife that now is by the divine illumination borrowed

Information reached this office that at this place persons had been expacted to leave to your steamer to have been had at a place in the city late last every the property of the most expand to have been had at a place of metting was delivered to each person. I went last more than the property of the most expanded to the remarkation of the true and place of metting was delivered to each person. I went last more than the property of the most expanded to the remarkation of the method of the method that there is all been as collection of the last of the last of the last in the early part of the evening to the last of the last in the last in last in the last in last in the last of the l

religious. He did not share with Marcy the gloomy forebodings of the future of this country: he believed that, with the religious element so strongly rooted in the hearts of our people with the other influences at work, we were destined to see a glorious future for our

work, we were devined to see a grand-Upon their governal.

a. The Come on Schools of New England-Upon their governal minimum on the england distribution of knowledge among the proprie at large five seen built the essential power and processes they of New England.

Rev. Mr. Farley of Brooklyn responded. He ad-

verted to the influences of the Common Schools, such remarked that Common Schools, in all parts of the Schoten States, would make the emucipation of the slaves more than it is now. In conclusion, Mr. Far-

The Pagsings bere announced the receipt of a tele, raphic elepatch from the New England Society of Montreal giving a hearty greeting to the Society in New York. To this the President stated that he had sent this reply :

rent this reply:

"Your dispatch is received, and we return our thanks and best white. The flag of your residence was the dug of the Filszians. Ever blessed butters who live under it."

It being announced that the Hon. Geo Ashmun of Massactuse its was present, that gentleman occupied the floor for a few moments in a brief and approximate or the second of the secon

pied the foot for a few moments in a brief and appro-priate speech 9 Our Sister Chainable Societies—Their bounded represent-atives are welcome to our festive Source.

To this toast DE PETSTEE OGDEN, ADAM NOR-RIE, Dr. BRADSHAW, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Mr. AARONSON and WILLIAM MELES successively re-

sponded
We subjein Mr. O'Gorman's speech, woich was
listered to with marked attention, and frequently in-

errupted with applause.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW PICES AND SECTION SOCIETY: For the second time it is my picasent duty to thank you, and all this worthy company, for the compliment you have conferred on the Sectify which I have the honor to represent. The Sectify which I have the honor to represent. The Section of New England and the Section of Saint Patrick are eid acquaintances—let me believe old friends. We have worked together—titles the same field—acquaints in the same received the same for the same wrong; in the same trokshop—borne the same a-ti, nes and reverses—shared together that prosperity with which this bounteour land rewards all who toil in with which this bounteour land rewards all who toil in her belong. Foreign born, though not aliens among you, we and you have a common home, sommon interests, and common hopes. Therefore, by us as well as by you, every incident in this country's history is thought on and freshly remembered—therefore do we claim a citizen's right to symeathrae in all the perils and vicis indes which attended its early cape, and, therefore, do we love and venerate all that is good and veneratelein the character and works of those fearless few—the earliest immigrants to the shores of New England—of whom you claim to be the descendants and representative. Brave, stabborn, uncompromising men—ruled are fixed by a stern and austers faith—rigid of tenet—intolerant of class at—rusged as the rock on which intolerant of class at-rugged as the rock on which they set their feet, but as firm, as solid and unificating, they sought on these stores no more than same whereon to erect a temple for their worship and for

whereon to erect a ten pie for their worship and for taemselves a bome. But "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Recab hew them as we may."

Little did they think what proud results were destined to spring from their labors. They nover dreamed that on the foundation whose first stone they were laying a republic should arise—generous in its hespitality—broad is its laborality—the first principles of whose existence should be freedom of thought—freedom of worship—freedom of action more uncon trolled than the Old World ever saw. Proud may wen by—proud may I and every man be—proud and trolled than the Old World ever saw. Froud may you be—proud may I and every man be—proud and gratefu!—to read that story—to trace each step of that magnificent advance—from the time when the lit le colony your fathers planted outgrowing successively the oppressive bonds of sect and tace, and a legisnos to a power beyond the ocean, caught and diffused the captrons applyaisam, until a last the tromes and colto a power beyond the ocean, caught and diffused the generous enthusiasm, until at last the thrones and cottages of Europe shook with he reverberations of that stern 'No," whose echoes folied in thancer along these shores; and men saw on the Western World, emerging from the battle smoke—purified and ennobled by the long ercest—a young nation—redeemed—rect—alone. So willed the great Lond of the universe. This for excepting with inorthansible. far-spreading region, teeming with inexhaustible wealth—rich in its inland seas—in its broad pratties in its maj-stic rivers and fertilizing streams—this treas-ure kept for long ages hidden away beyond an untraveled ocean, among mists and storms—the philosop speculation and the mac poets dream—this unexhausted world was too great to be the patric ms xhausted world was too great to be the patrimony of any one people, or the monopoly of any one races. Too great to be the hunting-ground of the Indian—the Soprane Master led hither your fathers across the waves. Too great to be the colony of the Anglo-Sexon, He milled it should be a nation—the Hope and the Home of all races—he temple of all excets—the rich inheritance of all mankind. He bace them come litter, and they are here. From every clime—from every quarter of the globe. From where the Rhine flows majestic past corn fields and virey ard—past oxhedral, town and towers. From there are now Rhone is easy forth from the Lake clear as the current deconverse and strong. where the Shannon and the Blackwater mirror back the hown hills and nodeing foliage of my own dear laland. From every race and people under the law have come recruits to swell the ranks of that array of lator, who have spend the territory and won the best victories of this Republic—victories that have left no have in their track, and no grieving hears behind-victories over the praties and the mine.

—over the forest, the pratie and the mine.

While halt the nations of Europe have stood still or retrograded, think what worders have been wrought. retrograded, think what wonders have been wrought bere. Think what broad land they have won for mankind, these invincible exhorts of toil. Two hundred years ago the sal en looian pro wled round your fathers' hearths, and grudged them the little space they claimed for a home. Now Barbarism has been buried back across the Alleghanies—across the Mississian country to the buried back scress the Alieghanies—across the Mississippi—across the Western prairie—even to the Rocky Mountains, where it makes a last hopeless stand only to be taken in the rear by the outposts of civilization that apread along the Pacific shore. In all the nighty work, we immigrants have tried at deferred by your side. Whatever the quick brain of New-Ergl and has deviated, the strong arm of the immigrant has not failed to execute. Rough they are and uncomely—turbulent sometimes, unused to their new freedom—rugged of aspect and of tongue. Did they wear kid gloves, and bring with them the grace of a collegiate education, would they have been titted for the rough work they did! And where is the man who would wish that work undone! There is more of it to do. Wide regions its still rotting and estilent with wasted fertitity. Shall the preju Here is more of it to do. Wide regions he shill rotting and estilent with wasted fertirity. Shall the pr-ju diese of a sect or the tactics of a party repol the will no labor that alone is needed to conquer the desert to the use of man! Shall it be said that the immigran! may use of man? Shall it be said that the intuitgran' may be allowed to toil ard suffer for this nation, but he excluded from all share of its honors and its rights? Checked and degraded by a seese of the inferiority in which he would be taught to believe, shall the immigrant be told by the law or by prejudices as strong as the law that he is an after in the land which the tril of his hand and the sweat of his brow have beautified and enriched?

No too, Such a policy would be ungenerous, unthe sweat of his brow have beaudified and enriched? No, no. Such a policy would be ungenerous, ucwise, fatal; mering the designs of Providence, and counterscting the great destiny of this nation. It cannot, but for an instant, prevail. The instincts of the Republic are purer, treer, nobler than the lessons of her pol trienns, and these instincts will be obeyed. The beneficent policy which has made her prosperous, honored, beloved, the will continue still to pursus. Gathered under her protecting wing, the long scattered families of Man will unite. Kuit tegether by the strong tie of a common language: from their comminging blood, one nation shall be formed able to hold in its hands the future of mankindarion of whose luterality men shall wait as did the Roman Historian, of that other Republic which, after one whose liberality men shall wait as did the Roman Historian, of that other Republic which, after one thousand years of life, and viger, and glory, died as the Autumn sun dies, retting in a sea of splendor. But, if in the history you find no example to guide you turn then to the book which your fathers would above all books and read there the words which in their hours of lore in ease and need must have touched their hearts. of lonein ess and need must have touched their hearts.

"God loveth the stranger." Love ye, therefore, the
srarger, for ye, 'oo, were strangers in the land of Egypt.
10. The Army of the United States.
11. The Navy of the United States.
12. The United States of Ancient Our Whole Country: The
large state which New Engiand had in the value which second
its independence, and the wis one which framed its gavernment, are sure pieces that she will faithfulls uphold what
has been so nobly established, not will always and very whose
ment take and detend the septiments of Justice and Freedom in
which it had its beginning.
Gen. J. W. Nitz responded.
13. The Women of New Engiand—the mothers, wives and
sisters of its mee, bearing equi share with them in all that of a
are referrings of the early days—their virtues and their graves
are interestiven with the whole facile of New Engiand prosperly are referen.

WN. M. EVARTS responded. W. M. Evants responded.

"The Press" was offered as a volunteer toast, and Col. H. Fuller was called upon to respond. As a member of the Soc'ety, he protested against the act of leaving "the Press" out of the regular toasts, as he respaced it as the most prominent agency in existence in iditfusing a knowledge of those principles which they had so much lauded this evening.

After various other volunteer toasts and speeches, the company a ose.

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO .- Mr. Otero reached

St. Louis a few days since, sen route to Washington. with the purpose of contesting the seat of Don Jose Gaileges, his competitor at the last election in New-Mexico, for the office of delegate to Congress from THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT TORONTO.

GRAND PREPARATIONS.

Toronto, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

The city is crowded with the delegates and gue to who arrived last night, and who have been continually pouring in from all directions, by every best and train, throughout the day. The hotels are so full that it is impossible to get even a look at a dinner-table. and the nan who should, at this late day, ask for a bed would be considered as exhibiting the premouttery symptoms of insanity; and that extravagent in dividual who shou d even hint at a single room would be looked upon as hop-less'y creued. In the public halls, concert rooms, and all available places, temthrown open their houses and are sparing no effort to affore their guests all the accommodation possible un-for the circumstates. It is estimated that not less than three thousand people are in the city from abroad, on special invitation from the Committee of Arrange-ments, beside the throng attracted from the inmediate vicinage by the novelty and brilliancy of the affair.

DECORATION OF THE CITY.

The public buildings of the town are ornamented with flags and banners, and some of the merchants and jubic men have displayed in front of their preasites attenders, flags and mottoes, and as the day is a very beautiful one, the city appears to the best ad-

very beautiful one, the city appears to the best adventage.

In the principal market-house, which is one of the finest in all America, those interested have taken the greatest pains to decorate their stalls, and have resorted to a plan for en bellisting their premises, which differs from any means usually employed. The careasers of slaughtered beeves, rwine and sneep, all of a size, quelly, and condition, the finest known in America, are symmetrically arranged, and trimmed with ribbots, resettes, and flowers; and numbers of the sneep having been dieseed without decapitation, have then heads at dhorns gilded, and takit int sides diplay a a great variety of inscriptions expressive of price and exuitation at their una is akat le superiority over the common herd. A huge sheep, which from its size in, the have been a two pears all ever with a sheep's head and berne on by missake, exhibited painted on his tibs, "Well, thar, don't this knock em all!" Before en affin ative answer could be prepared, the ever his ribs, "Weil, thar, don't this knock 'em all!" Betire an iffin ative answer could be prepared, the evewas can, ht by the motio written across the ace and
eyes of a lamb locking rema kably misy and teader,
ard exceecingly suggestive of July and green peas,
which ran se to lows: "Youth, Beauty, and a fair
skin." Others have the coyal and patriotic
phrase, "Canada and Home." God save the
"Quien and bless the People;" and a multitude of
ofthers of inverse in the city are thrown open for the
inspection and admiration of the stranger host; promiplaces of interest in the city are thrown open for the impection and admiration of the stranger host; prominent among waich are the Normal and Model Schools, the Cathedral of St. James, the Cathedral of St. Michael, the College Avenue and Park, the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, and the St. Lawrence Halt and Mark-t. There is no display of military, the troops teing nearly all wither awn from the Provinces to meet the demands of the mother country. This fact, however, detracts little from the brilliamy of the display, as the civic authorities and political celebrities have turned out in full force, and there are so many "distinguished guesta" present that the city is filled to overflowing, and a few thousand soldiers would be only in the way of people who are more useful into tomamestal.

the way of people who are more u-eful if not ornamestal.

THE BANQUET HALL.

As there was no public hall in the city capable of containing even a tythe of the invited guess, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Co. placed at the cisposal of the city authorities and committees their huge workshops, which by the aid of carpenters and upholsterers, have been transformed from machineshops at d from works into a superb dising salon and an agnificent dancing hall. Shafts and wheels have been draped with flags and streamers impastrue 1 shows are supplanted by sofas, pon terons beams, originally made to uphold the heaviest and most ponderous machinesy, have ceased their heavy labors for a while, and are now only employed in the lighter du ics of supporting banners covered with appropriate devices; and the huge steam-engine, the great giant of the whole world of machinery now, shorn of its Samson strength, buge steam-engine, the great giant of the shote world of machinery now, shora of its Samson strength, makers sport for the Phillstines, and its noticers boar upon their broad shoulders a pavilice and throne, carpeted draped, at decorated for the dainty presease of the fairest ladies of the land. Industry has given way to gayety: work is laid aside for play; and waere all is usually smoke, and noise, an steam, and whirling abafts, and revolving wheels and ponderous triphammers all joining together in the tremendous discord of manufacture, everything is now music, harmony, where and ventlesces. grace, and gentleness.
THE DINNER.

The banquet ball to which the guests were first admitted has been used as a freight and car room by the rail oad company. It is about 140 feet long by 60 wide, with a line of supporting pillars runcing through the state which was interiorally assist to contribute in to small digite to the assistant of the room. They were target with particularly assist to contribute in the small digite to the assistant of the room. They were target with particularly assistant from each alternative horng the British and Americal fings. At the head of the room the flags of these two rations were arranged in an inverted pyramid supporting banners which were insertibed with the names of some of the most prominent and important of our Western railroads. At the extreme lower end of the room the American states and stripes and the British nuion jack were dis, layed affectionately entwined, while across each of the lower windows alteriately were stretched the mamment ensigns of the two countries. In this room the eye sough: in vain for either the French or Turkish colors; neither were visible—nothing but the broad red or a of St. George or the starry banter of the United States.

A pavilon was constructed in the middle of one side of the hall, under which the Governor-General Size

the starry banner of the United States.

A pavillon was constructed in the middle of one side of the hall, under which the Governor-General Sir Edmurd Head with many of the prominent members of the Government, wate seated. Strucking along in front and on either side of this throne-like elevation, has the table at which ware seated most of the more prominent guests, and the greater part of the officers of the Province. Most noticeable among the later wate the Hon J. A. Month of the structure of the province of the provinc most of the more prominent guests, and the greater part of the officers of the Province Most noticeable among the latter was the Province Most noticeable among the latter was the Hon J. A. Me-Donald, the Attorney General of Upper Canada, who occupied the tead of the table, Sir Allat MacNab, Sir Ecmond Head, Governor General of the Province, Lord Bury, the son of the Earl of Albernarle, and now Secretary to the Governor, the Hon. G. W. Allen, Mayos-of Toronto, the Hon. Mr. Cayley, Inspector-General, Sir J. B. Robinson, Caief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Hon. W. B. Robinson, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P., the Hon. Mr. Sp. nor., Postmaster-General, the Hon. Judge McLean, the Hon. Judge Richards, Capt. Retulack, Ald-de-Camp to the Governor, the Hon. G. E. Carder Provincial Secretary, Samuel Zimmerman, the Canada "Relway King," and many others holding stations of less importance, and with whose names the public is not so familiar. Among so great a crowd of American guests, it would be imporeable to name all those of public in postance and influence without transpending all reasonable limit. At the first the Governor's table was stationed the buss band of the ride regiment which at precisely

At the f.ol of the Governor's table was causined the biass band of the ritle reg ment, which at precisely 1 o'clock gave the signal for the admission of the greats by striking up 'God save the Queen.'

As soon as the company were sested and had somewhat appeared their appetites, the Mayor of Torouto called upon all to charge their glasses and then proposed the following order:

1. Our Queen.—This was druck amid the most tramsadous cheming, in which nows I was druck amid the most tramsadous cheming, in which nows I was during that the invited American success. The need performed the national anthem, curing which the extra multitude remained standing.

2. Her Regal Highness Frome Albert and the Regal Family. Music—Abe British Grenaders.

3. The President of the United States.

2. The Republishmen Prince Albert and the Republishments.

State President of the United States.

This last toast was responded to in the following were by ELI Cook, the diayor of Buffalo:
"I have much pleasure, hir. Mayor and gentlemen, in acknowledging the compliment you have paid to one of the Executive officers of our country. Your allusion to the man and the office he files is one that we thoroughly appreciate. He is one of ur. He is reacved and his place is filled without any excitement except a party a taggle of a peaceful character. He rives in most has annes by virtue of his intrinsio worth and the ents under the fees eriog core of our institutions, and he descends again at the popular will, whenever he shall not have so served the public as its interests shall have demanded. He is like a bubble on the sea which the wind raises to return to that sea again. I did not expect to respond to this toast till the moment I arcse, but I will take the opportunity of aluding for a moutent to the intimate connection which now crists between our Republic and your country. If lands distance of the respect to the respect to the connection which now crists between our Republic and your country. If lands distance on the country was a tendency to abhor each other, that no longer extens the removed And with it have been removed the projuction of the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have but the removar of prejudice to the fact that we have have a tendency of the removar of the states of the committee as of predicts each other, and to un